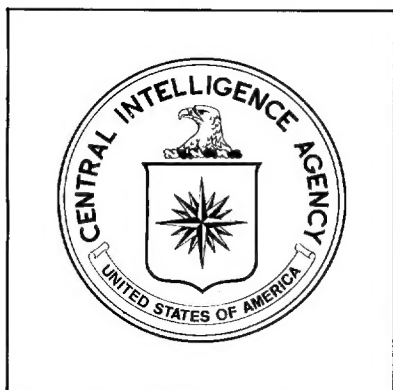


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STAFF NOTES:

Soviet Union Eastern Europe

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SOVIET UNION - EASTERN EUROPE

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Status of US-Soviet Relations
Outlined by Kosygin and Gromyko

Soviet Premier Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko have recently both gone on record about the status of Soviet relations with the US.

Gromyko wrote an article in the current issue of the party theoretical journal *Kommunist* that probably is a warmup for the party congress next year. Kosygin's remarks were made in talks last week with Sargent Shriver and Dr. Guyford Stever, President Ford's science adviser.

The Soviet foreign minister touches on most aspects of relations with the US, including a favorable reference to General Secretary Brezhnev's coming visit to Washington. Gromyko seems to give somewhat greater weight to negative aspects of US-Soviet ties than did Kosygin.

Gromyko refers to the fact that trade relations are still not normal and goes on to express uncertainty about whether US policy-making "circles" will be able to get economic relations with the USSR squared away. He introduces a new theme when he says that US-Soviet relations are being complicated by "notorious" US actions in "some" parts of the world.

Gromyko writes that the USSR will continue to try to improve Soviet-US relations, but adds that, as before, the USSR will not waive its legitimate interests or those of its allies and friends.

Gromyko's rather sharp remarks seem designed to impress upon the party faithful that the Soviet Union is still tough and vigilant.

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Kosygin told Shriver last week that over the next five years the USSR, in addition to grain purchases, hopes to raise the level of trade with the US to an average of \$2 billion annually.

He said he was willing to conclude 5-, 10-, or 15-year trade agreements with the US on both grain and oil, although he called linkage between the two commodities "outmoded." He said the USSR is interested in obtaining \$3 billion in Eurodollar credits over the next five years to finance expansion of its oil and gas production.

Kosygin endorsed an increase in scientific and technological exchanges, a subject to which he returned the following day in a conversation with Stever, who had been in Moscow to help chair the fourth session of the joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation.

The Soviet premier stressed that the time had come to proceed to specific joint research and development programs. He suggested that the US and the USSR select two or three large projects to demonstrate the tangible benefits of bilateral cooperation.

Kosygin told Stever that the Soviet government would be willing to allocate the necessary resources and observed that a few such projects would be useful in building trust between the two nations. Kosygin proposed the joint construction of advanced metallurgical plants and hospitals, and the joint solution of a transportation problem in each country.

Kosygin frequently has spoken on behalf of greater East-West economic cooperation. His reiteration of this theme at this time implies that the USSR intends to pursue a foreign policy that promotes expanded scientific, technical, and economic cooperation despite a variety of bilateral problems.

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Soviets Stage Protest in Peking

Yugoslav Premier Bijedic's visit to China began on a sour note Monday when Soviet Ambassador Tolstikov led a walkout from an official banquet.

All envoys from the Soviet camp except the Cuban and Romanian ambassadors left after Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that "the most dangerous source of war is the superpower most zealous in preaching peace." The previous Soviet protest of this kind in Peking took place in 1972. The walk-out yesterday is significant because Teng's anti-Soviet statement did not go beyond language he had used at the recent reception held for North Vietnamese party chief Le Duan; Tolstikov did not leave on that occasion.

The Soviet action probably was intended as a demonstration of pique with the Yugoslavs and the Romanians, who have been flaunting their ties with Peking. [redacted] suggested that the Soviets were not happy with Bijedic's trip, which comes in the midst of another Soviet-orchestrated campaign against Maoism.

Yugoslav media commentaries on Bijedic's visit have tried to avoid the Sino-Soviet conflict, stressing that economic relations and an exchange of views on foreign affairs were to be the prime topics on the agenda. One Yugoslav commentator said last Friday that Belgrade is ready to reopen suspended relations between the two Communist parties, but admitted this might take a long time.

Chinese diplomats in Belgrade have said there is no possibility of an early resumption of party ties. If this is true, President Tito may not send his chief aide for party affairs, Stane Dolanc, to China this month, as he had hoped.

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Yugoslav leaders suspect--probably correctly--
that Peking would not hesitate to embroil Belgrade
in its conflict with Moscow.

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Highlights of the 15th East
German Communist Party Plenum

Discussions at the 15th plenum of the party Central Committee, held in East Berlin on October 2-3, centered on preparations for the party's 9th congress in May 1976. The plenum approved the Politburo's report on economic (specifically consumer) policies, gave a qualified endorsement of the results of the Helsinki conference, and prepared the groundwork for the 1975-76 pre-congress elections.

Although party chief Honecker's keynote address on the 3rd and the Politburo's report of the 2nd selectively praised the success of the European security talks, both Honecker and Hermann Axen, the party's expert on international relations, indicated that security continues to take preference over the freer movement of peoples and ideas. For instance, Axen stressed that questions of economic and cultural cooperation contained in the Helsinki documents "have the character of recommendations and their implementation must be achieved in sovereign decisions of the states within the scope of their own laws and through bilateral or multilateral agreements with other states."

In the economic sector, both the Politburo report and Honecker's speech stressed the importance of maintaining an adequate supply of consumer goods and the standard of living. The Politburo stated that the recent high rate of growth in East Germany is also the future aim of the party. Honecker described the next party congress as a "milestone for our social development."

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CHRONOLOGY

September 30 Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Lucan begins a four-day, official visit to France. [REDACTED]

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West Germany representative to the GDR Gaus resumes negotiations in East Berlin with Deputy Foreign Minister Nier. [REDACTED]

25X1

An exhibit of abstract art, open only to the works of Moscow artists, concludes a very successful ten-day run at a large hall in Moscow. [REDACTED]

25X1

Deputy Premier Baybakov confers in Moscow with visiting North Vietnamese Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi on prospects in bilateral economic cooperation. [REDACTED]

25X1

Premier Kosygin has a "very frank" dialog of more than two hours with West German CDU party leader Kohl, who then concludes his nine-day, official visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

Yugoslav Premier Bijedic commences a brief, official visit to Sri Lanka. [REDACTED]

25X1

Portuguese Foreign Minister Melo Antunes cancels plans to join belatedly the Costa Gomes party in Poland; Foreign Trade Minister Campinos goes to Warsaw as his substitute. [REDACTED]

25X1

Indian President Ahmed concludes a five-day, state visit to Hungary and begins one to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED]

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September 30 French Communist party Central Committee member Rambeau concludes a nine-day, official visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

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Visiting Portuguese President Costa Gomes confers in Warsaw with Polish party chief Gierek, President Jablonski, and Premier Jaroszewicz; the two sides sign a joint declaration, a civil aviation agreement, and an accord on cultural and scientific cooperation. [REDACTED]

25X1

Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Robinson begins another official visit to the USSR as the head of the team to negotiate a long-term grain agreement. [REDACTED]

25X1

Politburo candidate-member Masherov concludes his official visit to Hungary. [REDACTED]

25X1

October 1

Without prior announcement, Moscow televises in prime time a tape of the Ali-Frazier title fight; the commentary is notably devoid of propaganda content. [REDACTED]

25X1

Italian Defense Minister Forlani begins a four-day, official visit to Romania. [REDACTED]

25X1

A signed commentary in *Pravda* terms the recent meeting of West German state interior ministers in West Berlin a "direct contradiction" of the Four-Power Agreement and mildly rebukes the Western powers. [REDACTED]

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October 1

Yugoslav and Italian parliaments receive the draft protocol resolving the long-standing Trieste dispute; Yugoslav parliament quickly approves it. [REDACTED]

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Party secretary Katushev begins an official visit to Romania. [REDACTED]

25X1

Belgian Foreign Minister Van Elslande begins a three-day, official visit to Romania. [REDACTED]

25X1

North Vietnamese party chief Le Duan arrives in Moscow en route to Hungary. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR and the US put into effect one-year visas to permit multiple entries and exits by US and Soviet journalists. [REDACTED]

25X1

Portuguese President Costa Gomes commences a state visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

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October 2

Soviet tanker takes on nearly 4,000 tons of bunker fuel at a New Jersey port, marking the first instance of a US firm furnishing such oil to the USSR's Atlantic Ocean fishing fleet. [REDACTED]

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Yugoslav Premier Bijedic begins a five-day, official visit to North Vietnam. [REDACTED]

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US-Soviet Joint Commission on Science and Technology convenes in Moscow. [REDACTED]

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East German Central Committee convenes for a two-day, plenum meeting. [REDACTED]

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October 2

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USSR and Mongolia sign in Moscow a protocol on coordinating their national economic plans for the 1976-80 period.

Premier Kosygin confers with visiting Democratic presidential aspirant R. Sargent Shriver, who subsequently reports Soviet willingness to conclude separate, long-term agreements on oil and grain.

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October 3

GDR Defense Minister Hoffman concludes a five-day, official visit to the USSR.

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North Vietnamese party chief Le Duan and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi arrive in Hungary for an official visit and confer with party chief Kadar and Deputy Premier Huszar.

25X1

Premier Kosygin confers for 40 minutes in Moscow with White House science adviser Dr. Gayford Stever and is very upbeat on prospects for substantial US-Soviet joint projects in science and technology.

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A *Pravda* commentary breaks the Soviets' long media silence on both the situation in Lebanon and fedayeen leader Arafat; treatment of Arafat implies he is again in the good graces of the Soviets.

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October 3

Party secretary Katushev is received by Romanian President Ceausescu just before leaving Bucharest to return to Moscow. [REDACTED]

25X1

East Germany "suspends" its diplomatic relations with Spain. [REDACTED]

25X1

East Germany Foreign Minister Fischer returns to East Berlin from his visits to the UN and Latin America. [REDACTED]

25X1

Brezhnev confers with visiting Portuguese President Costa Gomes, who then leaves Moscow for Leningrad. [REDACTED]

25X1

October 4

US astronauts conclude a triumphal, 15-day tour of the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

Canadian Foreign Minister MacEachen concludes a six-day, official visit to Poland. [REDACTED]

25X1

Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda signs an economic cooperation protocol in Sofia before returning home. [REDACTED]

25X1

NCNA reports, in matter-of-fact fashion, that the Soviets' October 1 message of greetings called for the "re-establishment of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and China." [REDACTED]

25X1

Jordan's King Husayn accepts a Soviet invitation to make a state visit to the USSR next summer. [REDACTED]

25X1

Portuguese President Costa Gomes concludes his state visit to the USSR; the two sides announce signature of a joint declaration providing for periodic, political consultations and agreements on cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields. [REDACTED]

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October 5

Secretary of Commerce Morton begins a four-day, official visit to Warsaw for a meeting of the US-Polish Trade Commission. [REDACTED]

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After a delay of some 17 months, the Academy of Science in Moscow commences an 11-day observance of its 250th anniversary. [REDACTED]

25X1

CEMA's International Investment Bank signs an agreement in Moscow for a loan of \$280 million from a Western banking consortium to further CEMA's Orenburg natural gas pipeline project. [REDACTED]

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October 6

East German party chief Honecker begins a one-week, official visit to the USSR with a large, high-ranking delegation. [REDACTED]

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Yugoslav Premier Bijedic begins a one-week visit to China; Soviet Ambassador Tolstikov and six colleagues stalk out of the banquet hall during some anti-Soviet remarks of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in welcoming Bijedic. [REDACTED]

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Romanian party secretary Burtica begins an official visit to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED]

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October 7

USSR and East Germany sign a new friendship treaty in Moscow to mark the GDR's 26th anniversary, which is observed in a considerably toned-down fashion in East Berlin. [REDACTED]

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October 8

Assistant Secretary of State Hartman to commence a three-day, official visit to Czechoslovakia. [REDACTED]

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October 9 A somewhat expanded drafting group preparing for a pan-European Communist party conference to convene in East Berlin for a two-day meeting. [REDACTED]

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FRG Foreign Minister Genscher to begin a two-day, official visit to Poland. [REDACTED]

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FUTURE EVENTS

October 11 French President Giscard d'Estaing to begin a state visit to Romania followed by one to the USSR to begin on October 14. [REDACTED]

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October 12 Soviet cosmonauts involved in the joint space venture last July to commence a 15-day, official visit to the US. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

October 14 NATO exercise Certain Trek to begin in Bavaria; Yugoslavia is the only East European state to date to accept the invitation to send observers. [REDACTED]

Dutch Foreign Minister Van der Stoel to begin a three-day, official visit to Poland. [REDACTED]

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FRG Foreign Minister Genscher to commence a five-day, official visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

mid-October Romanian President Ceausescu to make a state visit to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED]

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October Libyan-Soviet economic committee to
convene in Moscow. [REDACTED]

25X1

October 22 Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto to
Romania for three days. [REDACTED]

25X1

October 26 Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Patan
to begin an official visit to the
US. [REDACTED]

25X1

late October Romanian President Ceausescu likely
to make a state visit to Portugal.
[REDACTED]

25X1

early Novem- Italian President Leone to make a
ber state visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

November 3 US-Romanian Economic Commission to
convene in Washington for a two-day
meeting. [REDACTED]

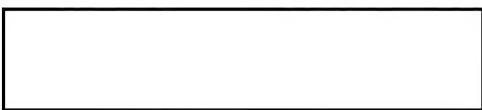
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